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THE TABLET——No. XXXII.

"Amusement and expence only answer a good end, when restrained within suitable limits."

AS a certain degree of pleasure and recreation are essential to the health and vigour of the human constitution, it is of importance that those purposes should not be defeated by the mode of gratification. The institution of holidays established by law is attended with singular advantages. It excites an inclination to indulge in amusement to a certain extent, without fixing habits of dissipation. Men may rest on Sunday without endangering their love of exercise on other days. Such a periodical respite from labour does not terminate in habitual indolence. Were certain holidays authorised in every country, which it should be disreputable not to observe, it would stimulate people to industry, that they might procure some spare money for the occasion, and the limitation of such days within proper bounds would prove a security against excess. It should be a prevailing rule, that men who had not such ample fortunes as to live independent of their own exertion, should confine their amusements to those established days. This restriction would save many an estate from destruction, and prevent vagabonds descending from wealthy and industrious parents.

Nothing can excite more unpleasant impressions than to observe a fortune, that has been acquired by honest industry, wasted in idleness and extravagance. If a proper system of education were adopted, there is reason to suppose, that the offspring of opulent families would be more likely than others to manage their property to advantage. The example of industry and economy in a parent, certainly must have an influence on the conduct of a child, unless he is so educated as to destroy the force of it. A rich lubber may become an intolerable coxcomb by being unrestrained in his expences; who, had he been confined in his proper sphere of business and frugality, might have made a useful, thriving citizen. Perhaps it will be said, that in a republican government it is a public benefit, that property should often change its masters.—There is however a dangerous degree of refinement in extending the argument so far, as to encourage sloth and vice in the children of prosperous men. A thousand accidents will occur to deprive rich men of their estates, without promoting so bad an expedient as idle, dissolute manners.

SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

ALTHOUGH present appearances do not seem to support the assertion, my ears are yet dinned with the cry we not long since heard, "let us have a government adequate to the purposes of the Union, that we may no longer be the dupes of other powers, but that we may be able to prove ourselves of some importance in society, have our commerce subject to our own laws and regulations, and not subservient to the caprice of any particular state, or guided by foreign interest."—That certain kinds of traffic may be advantageous to some individual adventurers, and yet of general injury to the public, is fully manifested by our present impolitic commercial intercourse with Great Britain, which, upon an aggregate view, will be found to leave a heavy balance against this country, and unless put upon a more reciprocal footing, ought to be totally annihilated:—Our circulating medium is daily drained off in exchange for every frippery and foppery that the fertile invention of men has been able to produce.—Reason and common sense loudly proclaim for a remedy against so great an evil.

We proceed to examine some of the means by which America has it in her power to effect this remedy; and as I think a presumption upon the favorable disposition of Great Britain can be no longer contended for, it will be proper to examine those parts of her trade with us, the loss of which she will not readily consent to, as grounded upon her essential interest, which we have reason to conclude from her permiting it to exist.—In a former paper, I mentioned our pot and pearl ashes and flax-seed as necessary to their manufactures, and which we know from the test of experience, she cannot obtain so advantageously elsewhere—as the superior quality of these articles from this country find a market even at a greater price, than those from the northern parts of Europe, where they produce but little flax-seed, and that of an inferior quality, owing to the necessity they are under for the supply of their duck and other manufactories, of suffering the flax, in order to obtain a due degree of fibrous strength, to remain in the ground beyond the proper time for extracting good seed.—The large quantities of tobacco, rice, &c. imported from this country into Great Britain, and from thence exported to the various parts of Europe—employs so many of their ships—forms so advantageous a vend for their manufactures in its purchase, and gives so good a commission to their merchants that they would not very willingly relinquish a trade of such importance, while neither the Brusils or the Indies can supply them with equal advantage thro' the interference of the Portuguese in the former, and the distance of the latter, which would cause the freight to exceed the price of the article in this country—nor do they from their situation, require so great a share of their manufactures.—In respect to their whale fishery, it is to exorbitant premiums, the weakness of our former government, and the skill of our citizens employed in their service, they owe any material progress in procuring an article so essential in their consumption—notwithstanding the utmost exertion of their pride during the late war to conceal the fact and hush their complaints—and though by illicit traffic not a few of their goods were introduced among us, the distresses of their manufacturers, owing to the want of a regular communication between the two countries, were severely felt, nor will they want only consent to a similar interruption.—So large a surplus of manufactures were on hand at the commencement of the peace, that a fair face and fine coat, formed sufficient credentials for a credit of thousands of pounds—which proves, that they had not during eight years found any other market to supply the loss of our's.—But granting that their trade with us was of no material importance to her European dominions, the most sanguine will not draw the same conclusions as it respects their West-Indies and other colonial possessions in this country: and it is a fact which will meet the assent of their own citizens inhabiting these places, that were it not for that traffic, carried on legally in their own bottoms, with us, some contraband also, and the rest through neutral ports, they could not subsist, notwithstanding Lord SHEFFIELD's imaginary inundations of lumber, fish, grain and other supplies from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia—while the superior quality of Irish beef and butter is no longer a counterbalance for the difference of freight from that country or this—In proportion therefore as these different channels of trade are rendered more difficult, will the interest of the West-India planters be urged in concert with our exertions to effect a more liberal commerce between the two countries.

AMERICANUS.

ORIGINAL SPECIMENS of ELOQUENCE.

[Continued from our last.]

THE following Speech, remarkable for the conciliatory nature of the sentiments, and the noble simplicity of the language, was delivered by the Superintendant of Indian affairs in the Southern Department, to the Lower Creeks, on the 20th day of April, 1787. The candid reader is called upon to determine whether it does not claim a preference over many of the Speeches transmited from antient times, admired by the critics, and received as models for imitation in our American Colleges. It is high time to learn to place a proper value upon any thing which is really meritorious in itself; although it should happen to have been produced in our own age and country.

"FRIENDS AND BROTHERS!

"THE occasion that brings me here to see you is, I believe, partly of the same nature, as that for which you have met together. But before I enter upon the business, I cannot help expressing the pleasure I feel at seeing so many of our particular friends assembled. The Lower Towns of the Creek nation have always shewn a moderation and a prudence, which I feel and admire. If this disposition is continued it will establish such a friendship and commerce, as will be infinitely better than quarreling and bloodshed.

"There are many present, who are already informed that I am sent here by the *great COUNCIL*, which in Peace and War directs the affairs of all the *thirteen* UNITED NATIONS *of White Men*; of which the Virginians, your neighbours, make a very small part. I come from the center of their government; *at a distance from here of a* WHOLE MOON'S JOURNEY, *on strong horses.*

"BROTHERS!

"The Virginians of Georgia, who form one of the thirteen fires of our great Council, complained at the Meeting last Autumn that their Country was attacked and their People killed by some bad men of the Creek Nation—They demanded assistance, if due satisfaction was not given against the offenders—But the *old* and *wise* MEN of the *great* COUNCIL, the CONGRESS, before they would send out a strong army to assist in killing their brothers the Indians, with whom they had rather be at peace, wished first to enquire into the matter, and see if all things could not be amicably settled—For this purpose they have sent me out.

"*Now* BROTHERS!

"From Peace may we not all reap advantages? There can be none from spilling each other's blood.—*The* MASTER *of* BREATH, *lends us that* BREATH *but for a little while; why then should we* SNATCH *it from one another* SOONER THAN HE DESIGNS? For this reason, I hope both parties will be moderate.—Perhaps it hath been a little the fault of both parties that any of the human blood hath been spilled on the occasion.—I hope that now each will yield a little to the other. When our friends of the Creek Nation, who are now at Augusta, come up, they will tell you how much I inculcated this to the White People. I was happy to find them disposed to it; except a few of their mad young men, who are too apt to be disposed to war. But their nation will not be rigorous in their demands: they have *presents* in waiting for the INDIANS, who I hope will go down and receive the *goods*. I am convinced that this Nation will not in the end lose any thing, by confirming the GRANT of such lands as many of the respectable men of the Nation have thought might be spared; and have *already* GRANTED:—*which gift it would be* UNMANLY *to retract—if it could be done—but it* CANNOT.

"BROTHERS!

"I have carefully avoided to mention any old cause of quarrels, and I hope there will be none for the future. You will find that the HEAD-MEN among the *Virginians* have lately made provision for severely punishing any of their bad folks, who shall disturb their friends the *Indians*.

"I will not trouble you further, but to mention one thing, which concerns us all, and which I feel from my heart: the *red People* and the *White* are equally interested in it. *We are Countrymen, we live in the same land; we breathe the same air, we should be brothers.* The Kings and the People who live over the great Water will wish to subdue us all. They will use cunning and force. Perhaps at this very time there are men employed among you to set you against us. It is not so long since, but you must remember how one of these Powers made visible efforts of this kind, even upon us, the *White People their* CHILDREN. But to tell you what is done by others of them to People of your colour, towards the mid day sun, would fill you with horror.

Ought we not, therefore, to grasp one another with a strong arm of friendship; the more easily to repel these Foreigners? Go down then, and receive the presents which are kept for you, as marks of friendship when you run the line; as you have agreed. You will be assured that every care has been taken by the Virginians to prevent your receiving any offence: as you, I flatter myself, will also do by them. For my part, when I return from whence I came, I shall have the pleasure to tell the *great* COUNCIL of CONGRESS this: then they, far from sending an army into the Creek Nation, will exert themselves to give Trade and the Comforts of life to you, and your Families. This will make the chain of our friendship brighter—and, indeed, will be better for us all.

"Before I make an end, I must inform you that our friend Chewocleymicho and his companions, the Hostages, are in good health and spirits. I have sent down to request they may be brought up; that it may not appear hard to keep our friends too long from their relations. But I hope the time passes away agreeably with them: for when I left them, they had nothing to do but to *drink Rum, and be merry*. If there is any just cause of complaint, I now beg it may be made known; that I may use my best endeavors to find a remedy. All we have to request is, that you go and receive your *presents*; and attend at running the line, according to your agreement at the Treaty."

☞ [We have now finished the manuscript containing "*Original Specimens of Eloquence*"—and consider the communication as a rich addition to our miscellany.—Should the person who favored us with it, be in possession of other SPECIMENS of ORIGINALITY, we should esteem them a very fortunate acquisition to the Gazette of the United States.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, of the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, *Tuesday*, the 28th July, 1789.

Mr. VINING *from the committee of eleven, to whom it was refered to take the subject of* Amendments *to the* Constitution *of the* United States, *generally into their consideration, and to report thereupon, made a report, which was read, and is as followeth.*

IN the introductory paragraph before the words, "We the people," add, "Government "being intended for the benefit of the people, "and the rightful establishment thereof being de-"rived from their authority alone."

Art. 1, Sec. 2, Par. 3—Strike out all between the words, "direct" and "and until such," and instead thereof insert, "After the first enumera-

" tion there ſhall be one repreſentative for every " thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount " to one hundred ; after which the proportion " ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs that the num- " ber of repreſentatives ſhall never be leſs than " one hundred, nor more than one hundred and " ſeventy-five, but each ſtate ſhall always have " at leaſt one repreſentative."

Art. 1, Sec. 6—Between the words " United " States," and " ſhall in all caſe," ſtrike out " they," and inſert, " But no law varying the " compenſation ſhall take effect until an election " of repreſentatives ſhall have intervened. The " members"

Art. 1, Sec 9, Between par. 2 and 3 inſert, " No " religion ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, nor ſhall " the equal rights of conſcience be infringed."

" The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, " and of the right of the people peaceably to aſ- " ſemble and conſult for their common good, and " to apply to the government for redreſs of grie- " vances, ſhall not be infringed."

" A well regulated militia, compoſed of the " body of the people, being the beſt ſecurity of " a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep " and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, but no " perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous ſhall be compelled " to bear arms."

" No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered " in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, " nor in time of war but in a manner to be pre- " ſcribed by law."

" No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of " impeachment, to more than one trial or one " puniſhment for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be " compelled to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor " be deprived of life, liberty or property, with- " out due proceſs of law, nor ſhall private pro- " perty be taken for public uſe without juſt com- " penſation."

" Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor ex- " ceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual " puniſhments inflicted."

" The right of the people to be ſecure in their " perſon, houſes, papers end effects, ſhall not be " violated by warrants iſſuing, without probable " cauſe ſupported by oath or affirmation, and " not particularly deſcribing the places to be " ſearched, & the perſons or things to be ſeized."

" The enumeration in this conſtitution of cer- " tain rights ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſ- " parage others retained by the people."

Art. 1, Sec. 10, between the 1ſt and 2d par. in- ſert—" No State ſhall infringe the equal rights " of conſcience, nor the freedom of ſpeech, or of " the preſs, nor of the right of trial by jury in " criminal caſes."

" Art. 3, Sec. 2, add to the 2d par.—" But no " appeal to ſuch court ſhall be allowed, where the " value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one " thouſand dollars ; nor ſhall any fact triable by " a jury according to the courſe of the common " law, be otherwiſe re-examinable than accord- " ing to the rules of common law."

Art. 2, Sec. 3—Strike out the whole of the 3d par. and inſert—" In all criminal proſecutions " the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy " and public trial, to be informed of the nature " and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted " with the witneſſes againſt him, to have com- " pulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his " favor, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for " his defence."

" The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of " impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land " or naval forces, or in the militia, when in ac- " tual ſervice in time of war or public danger) " ſhall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of " the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity " for conviction, the right of challenge, and other " accuſtomed requiſites ; and no perſon ſhall be " held to anſwer for a capital, or otherwiſe infa- " mous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indict- " ment by a grand jury, but if a crime be com- " mitted in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, " or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the " indictment and trial may by law be authoriſed " in ſome other place within the ſame ſtate ; and " if it be committed in a place not within a ſtate, " the indictment and trial may be at ſuch place " or places as the law may have directed."

" In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by " jury ſhall be preſerved."

Immediately after Art. 6, the following to be inſerted as Art. 7."

" The powers delegated by this Conſtitution to " the government of the United States, ſhall be " exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the " Legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſt- " ed in the Executive or the Judicial ; nor the " Executive the powers veſted in the Legiſlative " or Judicial ; nor the Judicial the powers veſt- " ed in the Legiſlative or Executive."

" The powers not delegated by this Conſtitu- " tion, nor prohibited by it to the States, are re- " ſerved to the States reſpectively."

Art. 7 to be made Art. 8.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

ADDRESS TO HUMANITY.

PARENT of virtue, if thine ear,
Attend not now to ſorrow's cry,
If now the pity ſtreaming tear,
Should haply on thy cheek be dry,
Indulge my votive ſtrain, O! ſweet *HUMANITY!*

Come ever welcome to my breaſt,
A tender, but a cheerful gueſt.—
Not always in the gloomy cell,
Of life conſuming *ſorrow* dwell ;
For ſorrow long indulg'd and ſlow,
Is to HUMUNITY a foe ;
And grief that makes the heart its prey,
Wears ſenſibility away.
Then comes, ſweet Nymph, inſtead of thee
The gloomy fiend *ſtupidity*.
Oh may that fiend be baniſh'd far,
Tho' paſſions hold eternal war !
Nor ever let me ceaſe to know,
The pulſe that throbs at joy or woe.
Nor let my vacant cheek be dry,
When ſorrow fills a brother's eye :
Nor may the tear that frequent flows,
From private or from ſocial woes,
E'er make this pleaſing ſenſe depart,
Ye *cares*, O! harden not my heart !
Howe'er exalted or depreſs'd,
Be ever mine the feeling breaſt.
From me remove the ſtagnant mind,
Of languid indolence, reclin'd ;
Alike the fooliſh and the vain,
Are ſtagnant to the SENSE HUMANE.

It comes : it fills my labouring breaſt ;
I feel my beating heart oppreſt.
Oh! hear that lonely widow's wail!
See her dim eye! her aſpect pale!
To Heaven ſhe turns in deep deſpair,
Her infants wonder at her pray'r,
And mingling tears they know not why,
Lift up their little hands and cry ;
Oh God ! their moving ſorrows ſee !
Support them ſweet *HUMANITY !*
Life, fill'd with grief's diſtreſsful train,
Forever aſks the TEAR HUMANE.
Behold in yon unconſcious grove,
The victim of *ill-fated love !*
Heard you that agonizing throe ?
Sure this is not romantic woe !
The golden day of joy is o'er,
And now they part to meet no more.
Aſſiſt them hearts ! from anguiſh free !
Support them *ſweet HUMANITT !*
If Heav'n in every purpoſe wiſe,
The envied lot of wealth denies,
If doom'd to drag life's painful load,
Thro' poverty's uneven road ;
To thee *HUMANITY*, ſtill true,
I'll *wiſh* the good I cannot *do*,
And give the wretch that wanders by,
A *ſoothing word*———a *tear*———a *ſigh*.——

Parent of virtue, if thine ear,
Attend not now to ſorrow's cry ;
If now the pity ſtreaming tear,
Should haply on thy cheek be dry,
Indulge my votive ſtrain, *O SWEET HUMANITY.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 24.

Letters from Peterſburgh adviſe, that great preparations are going forward for opening the campaign. It is aſſerted, that the army to be oppoſed to the Swedes will be compoſed of 50,000 men, ſupported by 150 galleys and armed ſloops.

PARIS, MAY 7.

On Tueſday laſt about twelve o'clock at noon, his Majeſty opened the Aſſembly of the States General, by a ſpeech from the throne, which was received with loud acclamations. The Queen was ſeated near the King, on his left hand ; Monſieur, and the Comted'Artois, at a ſmall diſtance on the right ; Madame, and Madame Elizabeth (his Majeſty's ſiſters) with Meſdames Victour and Adelaide (his Majeſty's aunts) on the left hand behind the Queen. The other Princes of the blood, with ſome Dukes and Peers, were alſo on the right ; the Marſhals of France, with others of the ſame rank, were on the left ; the Garde des Sceanx were alſo on the left, and the other great officers of ſtate were on the right of the throne. The Duc d'Orleans, who is the only Prince of the blood choſen deputy to the States General, took his ſeat as ſuch amongſt the nobility. The Miniſters were ſeated cloſe under the platform on which the throne was placed. As ſoon as his Majeſty had finiſhed his ſpeech, the Garde des Sceaux and Monſieur Necker addreſſed his Majeſty and the aſſembly ; and at about four o'clock in the afternoon the King roſe from his ſeat, and adjourned the meeting to the following day.

MAY 14.

THE ARRET that excludes the ſubſtitutes, *(the ſuppleans)* from being admitted to the Aſſembly of the States General, poſitively declares that none ſhall have the privilege of attending the meeting but in caſes of the incumbent's diſeaſe, and in ſuch caſes, if no ſubject ſhould have been named to ſucceed the Repreſentative, the Electors are to be convened for the purpoſe of chuſing another.

The States have hitherto been taken up in examining their Deputies commiſſions. It was firſt propoſed to have this operation performed by the three orders in common ; but the nobility and clergy inſiſted on each Order examining its own members. This was done with a view to baffle the pretenſions of the Commiſſions, who would fain have all matters relative to the ſtates to be decided, not as formerly by the plurality of orders, which would make but three votes, but by the majority of voices, which would produce as many votes as the aſſembly is compoſed of members ; and in this caſe the third claſs would be always ſure of a great majority ; for, beſides that their number is equal to the two other orders, many partizans may be found among theſe ever diſpoſed to favor the views of the Tiers Etat.—Many worthy rectors of pariſhes, moſt of whom have been unanimouſly approved of by the people, are openly eſpouſing the intereſt of the third claſs, and expreſs a manifeſt antipathy for all the dignitaries, viz. Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, and their connections. The ſame ſpirit may be ſaid to exiſt in the inferior nobility. This is the reaſon why the commons were ſo earneſt in ſoliciting government to grant them a more equal repreſentation than they enjoyed in former aſſemblies ; alledging, that as they actually conſtituted the nation, and their number was, in proportion to the other Orders, more than 24 to 1, the leaſt they could expect was to form one half of the General Aſſembly. This claim ſeemed ſo juſt, that His Majeſty granted it, notwithſtanding the contrary deciſion of the Notables, who had been previouſly aſſembled to examine their claim, and who voted by a great majority, in favor of the form uſed in convening the laſt Aſſembly of the States General in 1614. This was looked upon by every body as a real and ſignal victory gained by the Commons, nor was it in the leaſt abated, but that at the meeting of the States, every thing would be decided by the plurality of votes taken individually ; for it would have been needleſs and illuſory to increaſe their number, if they were not to acquire an additional influence in the Aſſembly ; and ſuch muſt certainly be the caſe if the ſuffrages are to be taken collectively from the three Orders. Mr. NECKAR in his ſpeech at the opening of the Aſſembly, ſeemed inclined, to the great aſtoniſhment of the public, to favour the latter mode of voting, and although he palliated the matter, by ſaying, that in ſome caſes the former might be preferable, ſuch a doctrine was very much againſt his own principles in the King's Council, where he openly avowed a different opinion.

The above ſhort paragraph will ſerve to explain why the three claſſes, or more properly ſpeaking, the high ranks of the nobility and clergy are not to agree, for it is they, who being extremely rich, would be loth, in all probability, notwithſtanding their ſpecious condeſcenſions, to have an act paſs that might expoſe them to pay ſtrictly what they ought.

The Clergy of this metropolis have cloſed at laſt their ſcrutiny. The Archbiſhop of Paris and four exemplary Rectors were unanimouſly choſen among the number.

Mr. Guy Target, as well known for his philanthropy, as he is celebrated for his eloquence and enlightened mind, has been elected a Delegate to the States General, for the Eaſtern diſtrict without the walls of Paris.

The Commons of Provence have lately had a medal ſtruck in honor of M. DE LA TOUR, their Intendant : Though unadorned, yet its inſcription muſt be highly pleaſing to ſo good, ſo upright a citizen—" *The Commons of Provence offer this ſmall,* " *but ſincere taken of their gratitude to* CHARLES DE " LA TOUR, *who has been their friend theſe forty* " *years.*" In the letter which accompanied the medal were theſe words—" As in the days of " Henry the Great, his brave ſoldiers had but to " look at his conſpicuous plume of white fea- " thers in order to rally and purſue the path of " glory—ſo let this medal, diſtributed among us, " by recalling to our minds the unanimous ſenti- " ment which inſpired the adjudging it to that " worthy citizen, become a warning to us in the " political career we are going to enter, that we " may have no other object in view but the wel- " fare of our country."

LONDON, MAY 18.

A Ruſſian cutter has taken a Swediſh brig from Boſtock, off Elſineur, and carried her to Copenhagen, which is the firſt ſignal of the marine war commencing again.

Ruſſia has ſtrengthened herſelf not only by making new levies in her own dominions, but alſo by debauching the troops of Poland : Ten thouſand Coſſacks have actually declared for Ruſſia, and marched to join Field Marſhal Romanzow.

A new Journal, under the title of *Les Etats Generaux*, was publiſhed in France on the 2d inſt. and was to have been continued three times a week for the ſpace of three months at leaſt. The ſubſcription was three half crowns, and the number of ſubſcribers, who all paid beforehand, was upwards of 2000. Le Jay, the Publiſher, employed a ſcurrilous and unpleaſing writer, for which reaſon it was ſuppreſſed by order of the King's council on Friday laſt, after the publication of the ſecond number. As a ſpecimen of its manner, take the following paragraph. "The deputies were obliged to wait from eight o'clock in the morning till after eleven, in the narrow dark lobby of the ephemerous hall, built for the States General, which really offered a view of a groupe of merchants on 'change, rather than that of the entrance of a grand aſſembly."

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1789.

In committee of the whole—the diſcuſſion of the bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels and to regulate the coaſting trade was reſumed—further progreſs was made—many alterations and amendments introduced—but the buſineſs was not compleated when the committee roſe.

Mr. FITZSIMONS moved that leave might be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the operation of the impoſt and tonnage bills—but this motion was not adopted. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 30.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill to regulate the collection of duties on tonnage, and on goods, &c. reported that it was found correct, and laid the ſame upon the table. The Speaker then ſigned the bill.

Mr. LIVERMORE introduced a reſolution that each member ſhould be furniſhed at the public expence with two newſpapers of this city, ſuch as he ſhould chooſe, and no more. This was laid on the table.

In committee of the whole—the diſcuſſion of the bill before them yeſterday, was finiſhed—the committee then roſe, and the chairman reported the ſame to the houſe with the various amendments propoſed.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, Mr. OTIS, who informed the Hon. Houſe, that they had concurred in the bill for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual States, without any amendments.

The Houſe then took up the report of the committee juſt made—many of the amendments were acceded to—ſome of them negatived and others added by the Houſe, ſo that the bill was not finiſhed when they adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

Mr. SCOTT of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for eſtabliſhing a Land-Office for the weſtern territory; which was read and laid on the table.

Upon motion it was voted, that a ſtanding committee be appointed to examine the enrolled bills, and to preſent the ſame to THE PRESIDENT for his approbation and ſignature, and Mr. *White* and Mr. *Patridge* were accordingly appointed.

Mr. WHITE of the committee appointed to examine into the meaſures taken by Congreſs, and the State of Virginia, reſpecting the lands reſerved for the uſe of the officers and ſoldies of ſaid State, &c.—brought in a report which was read and laid on the table.

The Houſe then proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments agreed upon in committee, to the bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, &c. which being finiſhed, it was voted that the bill ſhould be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A meſſage by Mr. SECRETARY LEAR was received—informing, that he was directed by THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to return to the Houſe, an act to regulate the collection of duties impoſed upon ſhips and veſſels—and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, which had received The Preſident's approbation and ſignature: He then delivered in the act and withdrew.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing, that they had paſſed the bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury department, with amendments.—

Alſo, That the Senate had appointed Mr. WINGATE as a ſtanding committee, to join the committee appointed by the Hon. Houſe, to examine the enrolled bills, &c.

Mr. SEDGWICK of the committee for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and great ſeal of the United States, for the publication, preſervation and authentication of the acts of Congreſs, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham brought in a report, which was alſo read and laid on the table.

Adjourned till monday morning.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PRINTER,

I AM one of thoſe who mind my own buſineſs, and let the world jog on as it pleaſes, provided I ſuffer no moleſtation from it in my favorite mode of life: I am a friend to good government, becauſe I realize that there are ſome perſons in my neighbourhood, who do not know the extremes that the workings of envy at my imaginary wealth, would lead them to, were they not reſtrained by the laws. Having had conſiderable experience among mankind, and being convinced that Government is a very happy invention—that the ſecurity of my life, and all I poſſeſs, depends upon its ſtability and energy, I have had my quiet a little interrupted of late, (which by the by is the reaſon of my troubling you with this writing) for I have heard ſome ſtrange doctrines about magiſtrates, and Governors, and Senators, and Repreſentatives—it is ſaid by ſome, who I believe and hope do not underſtand a word they ſay, that they are all going to be mixed up together and there is no diſtinctions to be obſerved—and they are all a going to ſit and ſmoke together—and to talk over matters—and to make laws in the very cheapeſt. and moſt expeditious manner—and are all to have the ſame pay—and wear the ſame ſort of coats, and to cut off all their hair, but not to wear any wigs—and are to call one another by their chriſtian names—and ſo to relieve the burdens of the people, by doing the public buſineſs in about a week, or fortnight, or ſo: Theſe will be glorious times my neighbor TOM TROTTER ſays; but I aſſure you, Mr. Printer, theſe things make me feel plaguy ſober—for I very much doubt whether they will anſwer. I am ſo faithleſs, that if an Angel was to come down from Heaven and tell me that mankind were grown ſo wiſe, ſo moderate, ſo juſt, ſo clever, and ſo every thing that's good, that they would all be made happier by throwing every thing into a common ſtock, my little all among the reſt, I ſhould look very ſharp to ſee whether he had not a cloven foot, before I would believe him.

I tell ſome grumbling folks that it is hardly ſo eaſy to make laws in a chimney corner, as it is to fight battles there; and that though we in this country may be wiſer than the reſt of mankind in the old countries, where the common people, as they are called, are brought up in ignorance, yet that they, by long experience, have found out ſome things of advantage to them, and among the reſt that they cannot live very happily without government—in which ſome muſt rule, and others obey: I alſo inform them that ſome of the greateſt tyrants that ever lived uſed to coax and cajole the people in the firſt place——my paper is full, or I would write more.

Your's, SIMON DOUBTFUL.

AN ACROSTIC.——BY A LADY.

W HERE is the man, whoſe blooming laurels ſhine,
A nd form a wreath his temples to entwine?
S teady, yet active, thro' a gallant war,
H e rode victorious in the martial car:
I n counell cool, determined, modeſt, wiſe;
N o guardleſs moment took him by ſurpriſe;
G reat were his dangers—thorny was his way,
T o reach the *goal*, where PEACE and GLORY lay—
O ppreſſion fled, bleſt Freedom NOW abides,
N or e'er ſhall roam while *WASHINGTON* preſides!

BOSTON, JULY 25.

While the ſoil of America is propitious to the *production* of genius, Europe appears no leſs propitious to its *growth* and *maturity*. Poets, Painters and Mechanics ſeek in the old world thoſe rewards which *cannot* be beſtowed on them in the new. Our *Weſt*, *Copley*, *Brown*, *Trumbull*, &c. ſeem to have taken up their abode in thoſe climes, where the ingenious and benevolent Mrs. *Wright* breathed her laſt. The inventor of the Quadrant, *Godfrey*, though he loſt the credit of the invention, was there handſomely rewarded—and within a few weeks paſt, the indefatigable and ingenious POPE,* the improver on the *Planetarium* or Orrery—one of which he lately finiſhed—ſet out for London, in order, by obſervation or encouragement, to extend the ſphere of his inventive genius—and while benefiting himſelf, add honor to the country that encourages, and to the land in which he was born.

* This Gentleman is one of thoſe "*belittled*" but ſelf-taught American Geniuſes, who, maugre the wonderful diſcoveries of certain European philoſophers, bid fair to carry the palm of knowledge from all competitors, however *ſelf-magnified*, of the Eaſtern hemiſphere. Mr. POPE was bred to the Clock and Watch-making buſineſs—and although he had never ſeen the Orrery of our celebrated RITTENHOUSE, or any other machine of a ſimilar kind, he invented, conſtructed, and compleated his PLANETARIUM, which a celebrated genius from France, lately in this country, pronounced ſuperior to any thing of the kind in Europe. This noble Machine now forms part of the Apparatus of Cambridge Univerſity.

The officers, civil and judicial, throughout this State, are taking the oath preſcribed by a late Act of Congreſs.—On Tueſday at the Court of Common Pleas in this town, the ſame was adminiſtered by the Hon. Judge SULLIVAN, to the Judges thereof, Attornies, &c.

From New-York.—July 19.

Yeſterday the Senate paſſed the Bill for the eſtabliſhment of the department of foreign affairs with one very ſmall alteration reſpecting the chief Clerk to the Secretary—the principle of the bill is not varied.—The queſtion on the Preſident's power of removal from office was very warmly debated, and in voting the members divided exactly even to and 10—The Preſident of the Senate gave the caſting vote in favour of the clauſe as it came from the Houſe, by which the power of the Preſident, to remove from office (as contained in the Conſtitution) is recognized—for I conſider the act as nothing more in this point than a recognition of a principle interwoven in the texture of the ſyſtem.—Heaven has been *all gracious* to America in guiding this people to the choice of their firſt and ſecond magiſtrates—this determination of his Excellency, is in perfect conformity to his ſentiments, nor do I think he would ſacrifice them for the Empire of the world.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 1, 1789.

A government founded upon right principles, in order effectually to guard the rights of an enlightened people, ſhould be ſtrong in its conſtruction, and energetic in its operation: Thoſe amendments therefore which ſhall have a tendency to leſſen the force of our National Government are to be deprecated.

The ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution is very delicate in its nature, and dangerous in the experiment. So long as it remains as it is, the people will have a definite idea of the inſtrument—and it will be conſidered as the great Charter of their privileges—but if it ſhould ſuffer ſuch alterations as will place the *whole*, or its various parts, in a conſtructive point of light, the benefit of a Conſtitution will be loſt. The much admired Britiſh Conſtitution is to be found only in that infinity of precedents which are ſcattered through an innumerable multitude of muſty folios.

If hiſtory and experience did not fully explain the myſtery, it would be extremely difficult to account for that oppoſition which ſome characters, in ſome of the States, make to neceſſary official Titles and Diſtinctions—for theſe perſons, from education, habits and natural diſpoſition, diſcover that they poſſeſs the moſt *ſovereign* opinion of their own individual importance. To ſuch oppoſers of the legal honors which the people are always diſpoſed to confer upon their civil rulers, may be applied the words of Dean SWIFT—

Their *altitude offends the eyes*
Of thoſe who want the pow'r to riſe.

Diſintereſted patriotiſm is a contradiction in terms—to this aſſertion the example of the DECII, and others, who ſacrificed their *lives* for their country, may be oppoſed—but it is well known that the force of very inferior motives has ſtimulated men to ſuch a ſacrifice—vanity and vain glory have produced many very brilliant actions. Wiſe legiſlators calculate their regulations of ſociety upon quite different principles—they know that *intereſt* is the great object of mankind—hence they have always found it neceſſary to hold out inducements of various kinds, to ſtimulate to exertions, and to enſure obedience to the laws. Theſe inducements are requiſite in proportion to the freedom which is enjoyed—in arbitrary governments the feelings of the people are conſulted, as convenience may dictate—and their intereſt is always a ſecondary conſideration—but in a free republic, though there is every local, general and perſonal conſideration to influence, yet the people have always found it neceſſary to confer titles of honor and diſtinction on their civil Rulers—for public offices, in proportion to the equality and freedom of the people, are never to be conſidered in a lucrative point of view. And until human nature is differently conſtituted from what it *now is*, there muſt be a ſubſtitute for pecuniary rewards, to induce men to enter into the public ſervice—mankind have never yet deviſed any other than official diſtinctions by honorary Titles.

The Boſton Gazette of Monday laſt, printed by B. Edes and Son, contains the following article: "Our beloved PRESIDENT ſtands unmoved in the "vortex of folly and diſſipation, which the city "of New-York preſents."

[A correſpondent thinks it juſt to obſerve, that the reflection on this city contained in the above, conveys neither the ſentiments of the inhabitants of Boſton, or the people of Maſſachuſetts at large: Of the great number of characters from the Eaſtern States, whom a laudable curioſity has induced to viſit New-York, at this intereſting period, not a ſingle complaint, reſpecting the "folly and "diſſipation" of the citizens, has ever been heard—and indeed it is impoſſible that any perſon of the leaſt candor ſhould entertain ſuch an idea, for it would be contradicted by all their ſenſes—every appearance both in *public* and *private*, being in direct oppoſition to the inſinuation of this paragraph.]

Wedneſday laſt being the day appointed by his Exc'y the Commander in Chief, of this State, for the annual inſpection and review of Gen. Malcom's Brigade; they were accordingly reviewed and inſpected by Colonel Fiſh, the Adjutant-General, on the ground belonging to Colonel Rutgers, where the whole were exerciſed and manœuvred in his preſence. The neat appearance of the legion under the command of Col. Wykoff,—their correct execution of duty—together with the orderly and reſpectable appearance and conduct of the battallion troops, induced him to beſtow many handſome commendations, and to promiſe to mention their behaviour in very favorable terms in his report to the Commander in Chief.

A correſpondent begs leave to recommend to the farmers wives and childred, an attention to the preſervation of DRIED APPLES. They are a pleaſant and wholeſome article of diet. Formerly they made a profitable article of remittance to the Weſt-Indies. It is thought they would ſuit the Eaſt-India market, and thereby prevent ſome hand dollars being ſent out of our country. They are beſt, both in taſte and appearance; when they are dried in a kiln, or a ſtove room heated for the purpoſe.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Thurſday, Ship Lord Middleton, Hewgill, Shelburne, 7 days.
Brig Mary Ann, Tinker, Turks Iſland, 12 days.
Sloop Eliza, Blackburn, Cape-Francois, 13 days.

The RIGHT CONSTITUTION *of a* COMMONWEALTH EXAMINED.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

NO controverſy will be maintained with our author, "that a free ſtate is more excellent than "ſimple monarchy, or ſimple ariſtocracy." But the queſtion is, What is a free ſtate? It is plain our author means a ſingle aſſembly of repreſentatives of the people, perioddichally elected, and veſted with the ſupreme power. This is denied to be a free ſtate. It is at firſt a government of grandees, and will ſoon degenerate into a government of a junto or oligarchy of a few of the moſt eminent of them, or into an abſolute monarchy of one of them. The government of theſe grandees, while they are numerous, as well as when they become few, will be ſo oppreſſive to the people, that the people, from hatred or fear of the gentlemen, will ſet up one of them to rule the reſt, and make him abſolute. Will it be aſked how this can be proved? It is proved, as has been often already ſaid, by the conſtitution of human nature, by the experience of the world, and the concdrreut teſtimony of all hiſtory. The paſſions and deſires of the majority of the repreſentatives in aſſembly being in their nature inſatiable and unlimited by any thing within their own breaſts, and having nothing to controul them without, will crave more and more indulgence, and, as they have the power, they will have the gratification; and Nedham's government will have no ſecurity for continuing free, but the preſumption of ſelf-denial and ſelf-government in the members of the aſſembly, virtues and qualities that never exiſted in great bodies of men, by the acknowledgment of all the greateſt judges of human nature, as well as by his own, when he ſays, that "temptations "of honour and profit are ſails to big for any "human bulk." It would be as reaſonable to ſay, that all government is altogether unneceſſary, becauſe it is the duty of all men to deny themſelves, and obey the laws of nature, and the laws of God. However clear the duty, we know it will not be performed; and therefore it is our duty to enter into aſſociations, and compel one another to do ſome of it.

It is agreed that the people are the beſt keepers of their own liberties, and the only keepers who can be always truſted; and therefore the people's fair, full, and honeſt conſent, to every law, by their repreſetatives, muſt be made an eſſential part of the conſtitution: but it is denied that they are the beſt keepers, or any keepers at all, of their own liberties, when they hold collectively, or by repreſentation, the executive and judicial power, or the whole and uncontrouled legiſlative; on the contrary, the experience of all ages has proved, that they inſtantly give away their liberties into the hands of grandees, or kings, idols of their own creation. The management of the executive and judicial powers together always corrupts them, and throws the whole power into the hands of the moſt profligate and abandoned among themſelves. The honeſt men are generally nearly equally divided in ſentiment, and therefore the vicious and unprincipled, by joining one party, carry the majority; and the vicious and unprincipled always follow the moſt profligate leader, him who bribes the higheſt, and ſets all decency and ſhame at defiance: it becomes more profitable, and reputable too, except with a very few, to be a party man than a public ſpirited one.

It is agreed that "the end of all government "is the good and eaſe of the people, in a ſecure "enjoyment of their rights, without oppreſſion;" but it muſt be remembered, that the rich are *people* as well as the poor; that they have rights as well as others; that they have as clear and as *ſacred* a right to their large property, as others have to theirs which is ſmaller; that oppreſſion to them is as poſſible, and as wicked, as to others; that ſtealing, robbing, cheating, are the ſame crimes and ſins, whether committed againſt them or others. The rich, therefore, ought to have an effectual barrier in the conſtitution againſt being robbed, plundered, and murdered, as well as the poor; and this can never be without an independent ſenate. The poor ſhould have a bulwark againſt the ſame dangers and oppreſſions; and this can never be without a houſe of repreſentatives of the people. But neither the rich nor the poor can be defended by their reſpective guardians in the conſtitution, without an executive power, veſted with a negative, equal to either, to hold the balance even between them, and decide when they cannot agree. If it is aſked, When will this negative be uſed? it may be anſwered, Perhaps never: the known exiſtence of it will prevent all occaſion to exerciſe it; but if it has not a being, the want of it will be felt every day. If it has not been uſed in England for a long time paſt, it by no means follows that there have not been occaſions when it might have been employed with propriety. But one thing is very certain, that there have been many occaſions when the conſtitution would have been overturned ſince the Revolution, if the negative had nnt been an indubitable prerogative of the crown.

It is agreed that the people are "moſt ſenſible "of their own burthens; and being put into a "capacity and freedom of acting, are the moſt "likely to provide remedies for their own relief." For this reaſon they are an eſſential branch of the legiſlature, and have a negative on all laws, an abſolute controul over every grant of money, and an unlimited right to accuſe their enemies before an impartial tribunal. Thus far they are moſt ſenſible of their burthens, and are moſt likely to provide remedies. But it is affirmed, that they are not only incapable of managing the executive power, but would be inſtantly corrupted by it in ſuch numbers, as would deſtroy the integrity of all elections. It is denied that the legiſlative power can be wholly entruſted in their hands with a moment's ſafety: the poor and the vicious would inſtantly rob the rich and virtuous, ſpread their plunder in debauchery, or confer it upon ſome idol, who would become the deſpot; or, to ſpeak more intelligibly, if not more accurately, ſome of the rich, by debauching the vicious to their corrupt intereſt, would plunder the virtuous, and become more rich, until they acquired all the property, or a balance of property and of power, in their own hands, and domineered as deſpots in an oligarchy.

(To be continued.)

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

[Continued from No. XXX.]

WHEN ſingle perſons or parties counteract the laws, and diſturb that peace and order of government which is eſtabliſhed by general conſent, and in which there is a general perſuaſion that the ſecurity of every individual is concerned, there will be no difficulty in making ſuch examples of puniſhment, as ſhall be ſufficient to curb thoſe turbulent and factious ſpirits, more or leſs of which may be found in every community, and which would become intolerable if not kept under a rigorous reſtraint. In all caſes of this ſort, the righteous ſeverities of government will be approved, ſupported, and even applauded by the general voice. Yea, if we were to ſuppoſe that the general opinion was wrong in any particular matter of importance, yet it is plain, that vicious opinion could not be controuled by force; it muſt continue till the ill effects of it ſhall produce a general conviction of its error, or till the people can be convinced by reaſon and argument of the danger of ſuch an opinion, before the ill conſequences are actually felt, in both which caſes the people will turn about faſt enough of their own accord, and the error will be corrected moſt effectually, and with eaſe, and without any danger of diſturbing the public tranquility. Opinions indeed of a dangerous, hurtful nature, may ſpread among the people, and when they become general, are to be conſidered as great public calamities, but admit of no remedy but that which they carry with them, and which will prove effectual in the end, viz. their own evil tendency, and therefore muſt be let alone, like inundations, which however calamitous, whatever waſte and deſtruction they make, cannot be controuled, any attempt to ſtop their force, encreaſes their violence and miſchief; they do leaſt hurt when they are unmoleſted, and are ſuffered to drain themſelves off in their own natural channels: In ſhort, there is no forcing every body, and therefore I reject, with abhorrence, every idea of *governing a country by a ſtanding army*, or any other engines of force. I conſider every plan of this kind as a departure from the true principles of government, as deſtructive in its conſequences, as abſurd, and ineffectual to its own ends; for ſuch a government, whenever it has been tried, inſtead of promoting the peace, ſecurity and happineſs of the ſtate, has generally been found to have operated by way of tyranny and oppreſſion.

It appears from all this, that the true art of government lies in *good and full information of the facts* to which its ordinances are to be accommodated, and *in wiſdom in adopting ſuch inſtitutions, laws and plans of operation*, as ſhall beſt ſuit the ſtate and true intereſt of the people, and *acting openly, fairly, and candidly with them.* You may as well attempt, by fineſſes, to cheat people into holineſs and heaven, as into their real political intereſts. There are people ſcattered over the whole nation, who underſtand the great intereſts of the community and the wiſdom of public meaſures, and are as firmly attached to them as thoſe who ſit in the ſeat of government, and who are always diſſatisfied; and their confidence in the public councils is leſſoned, when they obſerve public meaſures are adopted, which they do not ſee the uſe of, and the ends for which they are calculated, and of courſe little myſtery and few ſecrets are neceſſary in government. Let the adminiſtration be ſuch as will bear examining, and the more it is examined the better it will appear.

In ſuch a mode of adminiſtration as this, if burthens that are really heavy are neceſſary for the public ſafety, they will be chearfully taken up, and patiently borne by the people without endangering the public tranquility.

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XV.

"*Converſing with your ſprightly boys,*
Your eyes have ſpoke a mother's joys!
With what delight I've heard you quote,
Their ſayings in imperfect note!
I grant in body and in mind,
Nature appears profuſely kind;
Truſt not to that; act you your part,
Imprint juſt morals in their heart:
Impartially their talents ſcan,
'Tis EDUCATION FORMS THE MAN." GAY.

EDUCATION is univerſally acknowledged to be a ſubject of the greateſt importance to ſociety.—The fate of individuals, and of States is inſeparably connected with thoſe inſtitutions, which have ſpecial reference to this object.—When the public mind is ſo impreſſed with this idea, that wiſe, and ſalutary eſtabliſhments are formed to diffuſe the rays of knowledge and virtue among all claſſes *of citizens, Hope can ſcarcely ſoar too high in its anticipations—the ſucceeding generation will be compoſed of kind parents, good neighbours and peaceable induſtrious citizens.*

Education creates almoſt as great a difference between man and man, as there is between rational and irrational beings.—This is an obſervation that every perſon makes, who contemplates characters with any degree of attention—Riches give importance, but never inſpire reſpect—and may we not ſuppoſe the time will come, when their only intrinſic advantage will be thought to conſiſt in affording more competent means for the acquiſition of ſcience.

The author of my motto has beautifully ſketched the outlines of that pleaſing, parental partiality, which fancies it ſees the buddings of genius, and the preſages of wiſdom in the infantine prattle of its offspring—he however cautions againſt truſting to early appearances—it is true that nature muſt ſow the ſeed, but culture only, can bring it to perfection.

"'Tis education forms *the man"—and the patriot too.—It is neceſſary in order to keep up a ſpirit of freedom and love to their country, that early principles of public virtue and patriotiſm ſhould be imbibed by the riſing generation.—Theſe conſtituted part of the education which the youth of ſome of the ancient republics received; and though we would by no means quote them as a general example for the enlightened citizens of the American nation, yet in this particular they are certainly worthy of imitation. I cannot conclude this number ſo well in any other manner, as in the words of* His Excellency the Vice-Preſident of the United States *in the third volume of his Defence of the Conſtitutions of the United States—he ſays,*

"The inſtruction of the people, in every kind "of knowledge that can be of uſe to them in the "practice of their moral duties, as men, citizens, "and Chriſtians, and of their political and civil "duties, as members of ſociety and freemen, "ought to be the care of the public, and of all "who have any ſhare in the conduct of its affairs, "in a manner that never yet has been practiſed "in any age or nation. The education here intended is not merely that of the children of the "rich and noble, but of every rank and claſs of "people, down to the loweſt and the pooreſt. "It is not too much to ſay, that ſchools for the "education of all ſhould be placed at convenient "diſtances, and maintained at the public expence. "The revenues of the ſtate would be applied infinitely better, more charitably, wiſely, uſefully, and therefore politically, in this way, than "even in maintaining the poor. This would be "the beſt way of preventing the exiſtence of the "poor. If nations ſhould ever be wiſe, inſtead "of erecting thouſands of uſeleſs offices, or engaging in unmeaning wars, they will make a "fundamental maxim of this, that no human being ſhall grow up in ignorance. In proportion "as this is done, tyranny will diſappear, kings, "and nobles will be made to feel their equitable "equality with commoners, and commoners will "ſee their intereſt and duty to reſpect the guardians of the laws; for guardians they muſt "have as long as human nature endures. There "is no room to doubt that the ſchools, academies, "and univerſities, the ſtage, the preſs, the bar, "pulpit, and parliament, might all be improved "to better purpoſe than they have been in any "country for this great purpoſe. The emanations of error, folly, and vice, which proceed "from all theſe ſources, might be leſſened, and "thoſe of wiſdom, virtue, and truth, might be increaſed; more of decency and dignity might "be added to the human character in high and "low life; manners would aſſiſt the laws, and "the laws reform manners; and impoſture, ſuperſtition, knavery, and tyranny, be made "aſhamed to ſhow their heads before the wiſdom "and integrity, decency and delicacy, of a venerable public opinion."

A SCRAP.

VICIOUS habits are ſo great a ſtain to human nature, and ſo odious in themſelves, that every perſon actuated by right reaſon, would avoid them, though he was ſure they would always be concealed both from God and man, and had no future puniſhment entailed upon them.

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